

ESTABLISHED 1848

RURAL
WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

Established 1848.

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GOLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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LEVI CHUBBUCK, Editor.

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The committee appointed by the Missouri State Fair Association to visit the State fair grounds of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois performed that duty last week. The committee consisted of Norman J. Colman, N. H. Gentry, Hon. Geo. E. Ellis, Alex. Maitland and Col. J. R. Ripley. The weather was pleasant, a little cold at the time of our visit at Columbus, Ohio, but very pleasant at Indianapolis and Springfield. At each of the places named the committee were received in the kindest manner and all possible information furnished them not only in the offices of the respective State Boards of Agriculture, but carriages were provided and they were taken to the respective State fair grounds, where the plans of the grounds were carefully studied, the buildings visited, the cost considered, and a careful consideration given to everything pertaining to the grounds. The fair grounds of these three states, including the buildings, are probably the finest to be found in the Union. The committee gathered a great deal of valuable information which in time will be utilized in laying out and preparing our own beautiful fair grounds located at Sedalia. The committee tender their most sincere and heartfelt thanks for favors rendered from Mr. W. W. Miller, secretary, and J. W. Fleming, assistant secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at Columbus, Ohio; to Mr. Charles Downing, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and to Mr. Kennedy, former secretary and now business manager of the "Western Horseman" at Indianapolis, Indiana, and to W. C. Gardner, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at Springfield, Ill. Mr. J. H. Pickrell and Col. C. H. Mills also visited the grounds with the committee and gave much valuable information.

THAT SQUASH PATCH.

If the resolution has been made not to have a squash patch because the bugs took the squashes and left only the patch, why not beat the bugs' game early in the season? No vegetable is more resilient in winter than the squash, when once its good qualities are known; so don't let the "peaky" bugs win the day or even strike a blow against your menu card for next winter. The little striped beetle that appears just about the time the young squash plants are out of the ground, having wintered over in brush piles or other protected places, is difficult to combat when it is abundant.

Planting an extra amount of seed, so as to allow some for the beetles and dusting the vines, stems and leaves with air-sprayed lime or road dust containing arsenic, have both been recommended. But gardeners have found making frames and covering them with cheese cloth one of the surest protections. Frames for this purpose are easily made of barrel hoops cut in halves and fastened together or use three slender sticks forming a sort of tent. This method allows the light and air to circulate freely and at the same time protects the plants.

OF VITAL INTEREST
To Missouri Dairymen.

The Grout Bill (H. R. 3717) is likely to come to a vote in Congress soon. What are RURAL WORLD readers doing to aid in securing its passage? The bill amends laws relative to imitation dairy products and provides first, that all imitation dairy products, when transported into any state or territory, "shall, upon arrival within the limits of such state or territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

Section 2 of the act provides that the tax on oleomargarine "shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound when the same is NOT COLORED in imitation of butter, but when colored in imitation of butter the tax to be paid by the manufacturer shall be ten cents per pound."

In 1899 a dozen manufacturers of oleomargarine made and distributed in the various states of this Union nearly 90,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine, the great portion of which was put on the market in the guise of and, for the most part, was consumed as butter. Careful estimates have shown that it costs about 4.4 cents per pound to make oleomargarine, to which is added the present government tax of 2 cents, making the total cost 6.4 cents per pound. When made in imitation of butter it is worked onto the public at

SPECIAL OFFER.

While the regular subscription price for the RURAL WORLD will remain at one dollar per year, yet in order to more than double our present circulation for the year 1900 we have determined for a brief period to allow all of our present subscribers to renew their subscriptions by sending the name of a NEW subscriber with their own for one dollar—thus getting two papers for one year for only one dollar. In all cases, however, the additional name or names must be new subscribers. Renewals will not be received at fifty cents, except when accompanied by a new subscriber. Two NEW subscribers at the same time, however, will be received for one year for one dollar. New subscribers can also send additional new subscribers on the same terms. This is below the actual cost of the paper. But so anxious are we to have the RURAL WORLD enter tens of thousands of new homes that we are willing to make this low offer. We know the RURAL WORLD is doing a grand work in uplifting the farmer, and we are more than anxious that its benefits shall be extended to the widest limits. Hence this special offer. We hope to have 100,000 subscribers on our list for 1900.

prices all the way from 18 to 25 cents a pound, and even more, or just as near the retail price of butter as possible and get the trade.

And yet those who are engaged in the nefarious business of making a counterfeit article of food and imposing it on the people as genuine, and at a three or four hundred per cent profit, have the gall to pose as the friends of the poor and object to the "government" tax on their stuff as being a burden on those who can't afford to pay the high prices demanded for butter. These same honorable (?) philanthropists (?) are making a most strenuous fight to defeat the Grout Bill, saying that its purpose is to tax out of existence and thus take away from poor people a nutritious, wholesome, clean food. And that in the face of the fact that this bill reduces the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from 2 cents to 1/4 of a cent per pound, and only increases the tax on that that is colored in such manner as will permit the makers of and dealers in the product to deceive people into buying and eating it as butter.

Placing the cost of making oleomargarine at 4.4 cents per pound, adding to that a tax of 1/4 of a cent per pound, one cent per pound for makers' profit (which on 90,000,000 pounds would yield \$900,000 yearly), and one cent per pound for sellers' profit, the cost of uncolored oleomargarine to consumers would be 7 cents per pound, as against three times that which is what they are now generally paying. If oleomargarine is a nutritious, healthful and clean article of human food, that the people are hungry for, as is claimed, who are the better friends of the people, those who favor the passage of the Grout Bill or those who oppose?

The proposed ten-cent-per-pound tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter is simply a tax (it is hoped of extermination) on fraud, and to compel makers of and dealers in oleomargarine to sell their goods for what they are and at fair prices. If the business cannot live except on a basis of fraud, deceit and violation of law, it should die.

But if the oleomargarine business is to be permitted to live as now in defiance of the laws of moral and statute law and wax fat on three hundred per cent profits, what will result? What will prevent the dozen oleomargarine-making concerns increasing their output to an amount sufficient to displace every pound of genuine butter made in these United States? Last year's output of oleomargarine was equal to that of butter from the nearly 1,000 creameries in the great dairy state of Iowa. It was equal to the yearly product of 60,000 cows, for the support of which more than 20,000 acre-farms would have been needed, representing an investment of more than \$50,000,000. The inevitable development of the oleomargarine business on the present basis means killing off the dairy industry of the land which is represented by the figures just given many times increased. What then? Why the dairy cow, which the human family has best friend as a food producer, will be eliminated from our food-producing problem, and be largely converted into a producer, simply, of calves for beef purposes.

Do you, reader, want this state of affairs brought about? If not, write to your Congressman at once and ask him to support the Grout Bill (H. R. 3717).

WE CAN'T DO IT

without your assistance, but have always made a strong effort to turn the attention of legitimate home-seekers in this direction. It is being done by honest statements as to real advantages of this region and at great expense. Will you help us in this work by furnishing list of persons to whom it might be well to send suitable printed matter? Address Bryan Gardner, G. F. A., Frisco Line, St. Louis, Mo.

SPRING DAYS IN THE SEVEN PINES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The great chief Black Hawk said that he loved the Mississippi River. A person who has lived a number of years within view of the grand old stream will easily agree with the sentiment of the noted red man. The Mississippi at full tide is a force of alarming energy. Especially is this true when the river is full of heavy ice, for at such a time a gorge is possible and then all levees and other means of protection are of little virtue. Looking south from the writer's town there is a view of the river for many miles. One feature connected with the Mississippi is the inclination of the channel to sweep toward the west shore. Farred 1892 first announced this, and he estimated that the inclination of the channel to seek the west bank is nine per cent greater than toward the east side. This discovery is called Ferrel's law.

Two pints yet make one quart, and the cup will hold just so much. A town will sustain only a certain number of stores. If there come in why the cup will run over. Many a merchant has discovered this sad truth. If a town will sustain just so many stores, the country will likewise sustain only a certain number of towns. If there is any question along this line, please take a long and logical look at some of our counties which were flooded with little boom towns which sprang up like so many fungus plants along the line of a new railroad. What a rush there was to the new towns. Why, things were like the "4" or the Pike's Peak or Black Hills or Klondike excitements. Everybody saw ease and riches in the new municipalities. The enthusiasm on the barometer read 31.0. That meant "high." Oh, my dear countrymen, don't you know that the laws of values move in "highs" and "lows" very much like the changes on the daily weather map? The pressure of to-day may be followed by the release of to-morrow. Remember that a "low" or storm area may move up from the southwest gulf.

Edward Atkinson, the economic writer, says there are two things that the people of this country should learn. The rich should learn how poor people live, and poor people should learn how rich people work. This knowledge would level up things and remove much prejudice both ways. Those we call rich people are merely poor people who have won success and are entrusted with a larger share of worldly goods. I don't like to say it, yet it's true that the most vain are usually the poorest, and they have a contempt for what is called common labor. The well-to-do people are industrious and economical, and they have only a just pride.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS
Who Want to Do Better.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would like to talk with your readers that intend doing better farming. I know that this will include nearly all the farmers. I think all purpose doing better next time. To do better, we must first note where we have failed. The common resolve is that we will get up early and plow and harrow and plant and cultivate better than we did last year, besides we will hope for better seasons, etc. If all these good intentions are lived up to, they will bring some better success. But improvement of that sort is not all that is needed. Are your fields as productive as they were when first cultivated? Now with better cultivation you can't get as good crops.

The land needs something to make it fertile so as to make stronger plant growth. How will you bring back the lost fertility? Some eastern economist would advise commercial fertilizers; in the West we would hardly know which of the many kinds offered to use. Most farmers know that if they had enough stable manure it would help, but if they have ever tried hauling manure they have found that it takes quite a big pile to go over a few acres. Many know that clover will do a great deal of good. Yes, it will, if you know how to use it so as to get the most benefit from it. I think timothy never improves the land. I have had timothy occupy land 18 years and when I plowed it up, no better crops were produced on the land than before growing the timothy.

To improve worn-out land, I would commence by keeping all the stock I had in a comfortable barn or shed, contriving so as to feed under shelter, feeding so all the winter and spring with little waste as possible. Then I would take good care of all manure, both liquid and solid, putting it on the field where the next crop of corn is to be raised. I would divide my land, planting nearly as much in cow peas as in corn. Then as soon as possible I would build silos sufficiently large to hold about five tons of silage for each grown animal for winter feed. Mix the cow peas and corn in the silo, feeding judiciously so stock will eat it up clean.

To the fattening stock I would add such a grain ration as would be required. I would do the same to cows giving milk. For young stock and horses I would only add some hay. For cows and fattening calves I would prefer clover hay. The ground which had been in peas I would sow to clover and timothy. The first two years I would cut for hay and the next two would pasture this land, making a six-year rotation. In that time the land

is manured once for corn. After the corn sows cow peas and after the cow peas, clover.

It adds me best to let the clover and timothy occupy the land four years, though this can be shortened to two or three as will suit. By this plan I can save enough manure to cover the land on which corn is grown.

Some farmers would sow some crop with which they could sow clover, as wheat, rye or oats. I have made trials with all and do not find any plan profitable. Clover and timothy grew well last year on ground that had been in cow peas the year before and made a small crop of corn.

I cut the corn when fully grown and the ears are a little too hard for roasting, mixing with it cow peas, running both through the cutter, elevating the mixture into the silo. It keeps well and stock will eat it clean and thrive on it. I have not found any plan that will give as much good feed or as clean as will the silo. An acre of heavy green corn will weigh from 15 to 20 tons, and green cow peas from 10 to 15 tons.

The farmers who raise beef would be as much benefited by building silos and preparing feed in this way as are dairymen. I have not decided whether to raise beef cattle or cows for milk and butter, count the cost of feed, work and estimate the income. Don't just say beef cattle are best because the money is real and the young stock is deboned. It can be turned in loss. Have good tight managers and provide lots of bedding. You will find by such provisions much manure can be saved during a winter. If you will do the very best you can, planning and working all the time to do better, the good barns and silos will soon be possible.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Adair Co., Mo.

A RANDOM LETTER.
Life in the Open Air.
Editor RURAL WORLD: Next month I shall go to the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kan., for a time, to rest and to see the young stock of deboned cattle. The young stock of deboned cattle can be turned in loss. Have good tight managers and provide lots of bedding. You will find by such provisions much manure can be saved during a winter. If you will do the very best you can, planning and working all the time to do better, the good barns and silos will soon be possible.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Adair Co., Mo.

A NEW MEXICAN TOWN.
John E. Liggett, Jr., 13 years of age, grandson of the senior editor of this paper, has been spending the winter at Gila Hot Springs, New Mexico. Being asked for a description of the town he writes under date of March 13 as follows: "The town of Gila Hot Springs is not very large. It has a population of four. There are four houses, one of them adobe, one log, one kitchen, one bath house. The municipal officers have not yet been elected. It has a good system of water works, consisting of the Gila River, which divides the town in two parts, with numerous hot and cold springs. The nearest store and post office is 25 miles away. The lighting system is good, consisting of one coal-oil lamp and some candles. The city finances at this time are quite low, having a balance of five cents in the treasury. Taxes are very low, and a city debt of \$300.00. In other words, in reply to your letter, there is no town here at all. Gila Hot Springs means some hot springs on the Gila River. There are several more springs on the river, but these are the principal ones."

"We have trapped several foxes and are expecting to go camping in a week or so in a very good place for game. The weather is warm and pleasant here. Earnest has quite a little garden, which is doing well. The peach trees are in full bloom and violets are in bloom. We have roses all winter that grow in the open air. It has been very dry this spring—no slight rain—and if it does not rain soon, it will be pretty hard on the cattle. Fenced pastures have been good, but outside pastures are short."

RIGHT AND WRONG ECONOMY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We hear the cry of hard times, we read it in the paper, we hear it talked when we visit our neighbors, and when we go to buy an article from our merchant, we find that the price has advanced on all that we wish to buy, and especially on nails and fence wire. But the price of the farm produce, corn and wheat and stock of all kind is not advancing in proportion to that which we have to buy. We have organized and gone into all the various organizations for help or protection. My opinion is that we have by such means effected but little regarding either the buying or selling prices.

I think the best way for us to do is to quit so much howling and lamenting, and use more real good judgment and economy, especially in the buying line. Buy just what we need and use it as long as we can. There is no economy in buying a machine, using it six or eight days in a year, then leaving it out in the shade of a tree until next year. About four or five years of such treatment is a long life for a machine, yet with the proper care it should and would last for 12 to 15 years.

Many farmers, because of time payment will lay a machine aside and get a new one when a few dollars spent on repairs would put it in condition to get three or four crops yet. Perhaps some of the readers of this paper will not have to go far from home to find why there are so

many mortgages on farms. If they will look in the fence corners or under the shade tree, they will find the amount of the mortgage in old machinery thrown away, that might have served for some time longer, had these men not listened to the agent, who argued convincingly that the buying of machinery marks a progressive farmer.

Some may say: "Well, what effect would it have on the price though I didn't buy at all? True one isn't much, but the great sea is made of drops. Our country has its townships; should two men in each township give economy and not buy this year there would be 36 less machines sold in this country. If men in all the counties in the state, and so on over the United States would act on this principle, it would affect the price. Let us resolve to buy only what we really need, and take the best care of it, using it so long as we can."

There is a right and wrong economy. I asked a neighbor to subscribe for the RURAL WORLD. He replied he could not on account of scarcity of money. I know in that case if "pap" and the boys would not use tobacco for two weeks enough money would be saved to pay for a good agriculture paper, which will give brain food for 52 weeks.

JACKSON CO., ILL.
GEORGE VALENTINE.

ABOUT S. E. MISSOURI.

Please give a brief description of Southeast Missouri, particularly of Ripley County, kind of soil, prairie or timber. Is it a good corn producing section? What is the average yield per acre, and the price of land?
WM. O'CONNOR.
LaSalle Co.

Southeast Missouri is so varied in its characteristics that it is impossible for us to give even in outline a description of that section or even of the one county named in the space available. One can find about anything one wants in the way of land. Much of it is rough and broken—fine for grazing and for fruit. There is corn land that will produce as much per acre as anybody's land, but the proportion of corn land is not so large as in other sections. Some portions of Southeast Missouri are noted for the quality and yield of wheat. That section, too, is famous for its watermelons, and its cotton. In Southeast Missouri are mountains of iron, mines of lead, quarries of granite and other mineral wealth of untold value. In its swamps and on its hills are forests of cypress, pine and oak. In short, Southeast Missouri is a region of resources beyond compare in their richness and variety. And withal land is lower in price in that section than in any other of the States. D. E. King, general traveling agent Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway, St. Louis, will be glad to answer inquiries regarding Southeast Missouri.

Editor RURAL WORLD: For the benefit of those of your readers who are interested in alfalfa, I will give you my method of handling it.
I plow six inches deep, harrow smooth, sow broadcast fifteen pounds of seed per acre, harrow once with light drag to cover seed. I don't sow anything with it; sow in the spring. If weeds grow up, when ten to twelve inches high, cut them down with mower and let them lie. As often as their growth interferes with the alfalfa, mow them down; it does not hurt the alfalfa. The first year it should yield one crop of hay, and two crops if on clean land. Have sown first of June and got two crops that year. If a good stand, it makes three to four crops every year here. This is on bottom land where it is eight to twenty feet to water. Some patches on upland are doing well. Don't sow on land that overflows. For hay, I cut when in bloom. That cut in the forenoon is put in windrow after noon, and in stack next afternoon. Hogs eat the hay like horses and cattle.

Stock is in good order and not fed any this winter. Weather fine, farmers seeding; frost out, soil in good order—plows sows; roads dry and smooth, farmers happy. On Saturday, March 16, the farmers brought into McCook over 2,400 dozen eggs.
WM. COLEMAN.
Red Willow Co., Neb., March 15, 1900.

Many who have subscribed for the RURAL WORLD and the St. Louis "Republic," or the RURAL WORLD and "Globe-Democrat," in combination, ask if they can add new subscribers at the fifty-cent rate. We answer, yes. While there is no profit on such terms, yet the RURAL is so anxious to preach the gospel of progressive agriculture to an ever-increasing clientele that it offers extraordinary inducements to get new readers, believing that the great majority obtained will remain permanent subscribers. There would be more readers of agricultural papers if the advantages to the farmer were better understood, and that they may see these advantages we offer the RURAL WORLD to new readers at less than the actual cost of the paper. Every one, therefore, is invited to send in new names at any time at this low price—but preferably two or more at a time. For renewals, however, the price remains at one dollar unless a new subscriber is sent, when the two may be received for one dollar.

HOW I HANDLE MANURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The plan I usually pursue in regard to manure is somewhat at variance with most writers, but nevertheless I think I get best results my way. During the fall and winter I try to clean my stables every few weeks, if the ground is solid enough to bear up a loaded wagon. I never like to have the manure get more than six to eight inches deep in the stable, and I always keep the stock bedded with straw if I have it.

In hauling out I always haul from the stable to field and dump in piles where I want it—about one-third to one-fourth of a load on a pile, having them close enough together to cover the ground when scattered. When thus piled I don't think the manure leaches as badly as when scattered. Nothing is more unsightly, to me, than a big heap of manure up against the side of a barn under the drip and mud half knee deep all over the lot. You usually find, where this is the case the horses with cracked heels or scratches; and by the way here is a sure cure for the above, also clover poison (so called): Oil tar, 2 oz.; oil origanum, 2 oz.; oil turpentine, 5 oz.; oil neat's foot, 8 oz. Mix and apply twice daily, keeping the sore clean with soap and water and keeping the animal out of the mud and dew.

But to return, manure so piled does not heat and also has an advantage of not keeping the ground so wet as when spread. I usually scatter the piles as I plow and plow the manure under as I think the effect is more lasting than when used as top dressing.

This winter I have spread part as I haul and piled some alongside and will thus be able to form further conclusions. I think it pays me better to put my manure on land for oats or wheat than for corn, as corn fires badly, and in following grain with clover I nearly always get a good catch.
DAVID.
Oak Ridge, Mo.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

(From the Western Horseman.) Indianapolis this week had the honor of a visit by a committee of distinguished gentlemen from Missouri. The committee was headed by ex-Governor Norman J. Colman, the first Secretary of Agriculture when that interest was first made a Cabinet division of the government. The committee represented the Missouri State Fair Association, of which Governor Colman is president, the business of the committee being the inspection of the Indiana State Fair grounds. The other members of the committee were: Col. J. R. Ripley, secretary of the Missouri State Board; N. H. Gentry, Alex. Maitland and Geo. B. Ellis, all leading agriculturists of their State. We were both surprised and delighted at the hale and hearty appearance of Governor Colman. He is seventy-two years old, but has the appearance of a man of sixty. No man in the Central West has done as much for the advancement of the interest of diversified agriculture as has Governor Colman, and he is a man among men in the higher walks of life. The Governor paid a high compliment to the "Western Horseman" and its editorial conduct for years past. Coming from such a source, the compliment could not be otherwise than highly appreciated. Governor Colman has made COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD the leading agricultural and fine stock paper in the United States.—Western Horseman.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Subscribers will please ask their questions as briefly as possible, and on a separate piece of paper. Give full name and address. Answers may be looked for in the department to which they belong, in subsequent issues, if not given with the question.

CRAWFORD CO., S. E. MO.—Feed is scarce here. Corn, 50c per bushel; hay, baled, \$11 per ton; in the stack and haul it yourself, \$5; oats, 35c per bushel. I examined 75 of my peach trees and found no live buds. Prospects for a good apple crop are good.
S. P. MARTIN.

T. B. TERRY'S BOOK.—Where can I get T. B. Terry's book "Our Farming," and what is the price? H. G. JAMES.
Woods Co., O. T.
"Our Farming" is published by the Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa. Its price is \$2 per copy.

A STODDARD COUNTY, S. E. MO. reader of the RURAL WORLD, Mr. H. H. Brydon, wrote us a few weeks ago stating that Hessian flies were working in the winter wheat. He expresses a wish that our readers would suggest the best means of checking these pests.

FISH PONDS.—W. E. Hutchinson, Dallas Co., Mo., asked for information some time since on fish ponds. The Orange Judd Company, New York, will send anyone a catalog of books on the subject. He mentioned Trout—How to Breed and Grow Them, "one of the books in the list that is recommended." It is by Livingston Stone. Price \$2.50.

CHAR. W. COLLETT.
St. Louis Co., Mo.

MONTGOMERY CO., N. E. MO.—Wheat plainly shows the effect of the late hard freezing, yet most fields are still in good shape. The best prospect for any one field we have seen is that belonging to Nat Shinn near the city. It shows no bad effects of the winter at all, and seems to be in splendid condition for a full yield. There are many fields, however, especially the late sowing, and where no bean meal was used, which appear very weak and sickly.—Cor. Montgomery, Mo., Standard.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
APR 2 1900
STATION DEPOSIT

Horticulture.

HORTICULTURAL TALKS.

A Big Job.—On March 14 we finished packing about 12,000 grapevines, of one and two years' growth, that we grew for a man in Texas. This is a large number of vines than I have grown for more than 25 years. The first season that I controlled the outdoor department of the Bluffton Vine Co., I grew 75,000 plants of some 30 varieties. These were sent all over the country, and it would be hard to tell how many are alive at this day. Few, probably, are in trim like the one alluded to a short time ago, a mile and a half east of here, which was planted 35 years ago. If spraying properly with the Bordeaux mixture will keep off the rot and insects from grapes, and will also keep the foliage healthy, there is no manner of excuse for not raising grapes enough here to supply the whole community, instead of having car loads brought here and sold, thus taking money out of our state that ought to be kept here.

Miscalculation.—These are not to be avoided it seems. A few years ago letters came to me from all parts of the country asking for persimmon, pecan, chestnut and also paw trees. Of the latter I have none, never grew them, but I have at least 1,000 each of American sweet chestnuts, Meyer's large pecan and persimmon seedlings two years old of the St. Thomas and Ruby variety. I wish these stood in groups where they would be appreciated. I intend planting some of the chestnut trees, but of the persimmons there are enough on my grounds already. There is no use counting on a continued demand for anything. My operations will soon be cut down to raising only strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries.

Up to this time the prospect for a crop of fruit is still good. The season will be by no means an early one, and so we may expect late frosts. These, however, seldom destroy our peach blossoms here.

Questions Asked.—I have three-year-old peach trees set out that have grown thriftily, but they were not cut back the last two years. How shall I prune them? If I could see the trees I could tell the writer better, but would suggest that he cut the last year's growth back two-thirds. This is the general rule. Where it is necessary I would cut larger limbs to bring the head to the proper shape. Whether to do it now or wait until the trees show their blossom buds is a matter of choice. Some say do it early and others when the trees are in bloom.

Gettrude.—The apple seedling you say you are getting with the hope of raising something valuable, I cannot give you any encouragement regarding. Instead of bearing in two or three years, as you have been led to think, it may be ten years before it shows fruit, and when it does, the chance of its bearing valuable fruit is one in a thousand. When it is a year older get some one to graft a good variety on it, then you will be sure that it will pay you for its care.

Campbell's Early Grape.—What I think of it, is asked. I consider it one of the coming grapes. This one, McPike and Hicks are the three best black grapes I know of. I have no vines of the Campbell's Early, but can get them for any of the subscribers who wish them for less than they would pay by sending to headquarters for them.

A Beginner asks me if scions set on the roots of early apples will be likely to bear fruit earlier than if set on seedlings of late apples. No. The seedling has no effect on the time of ripening of the fruit of the future tree. If I could collect seeds from the Duchess of Oldenburg to raise stocks from I would think them good foundations. I believe that to raise such stocks and when two years old graft them about two feet from the ground, the trees would be long lived. The short lives of orchards of the present time is owing to some cause that doesn't seem to be understood. One thing I am satisfied of, that if seeds were planted where the trees are to stand and there grafted or budded above ground, that the trees would last longer. Of course the trees should be of hardy, thrifty, growing kinds.

Bluffton, Mo. SAMUEL MILLER.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The family garden is a subject that is but little discussed in our farm journals, and yet it is a very important one. It should interest every farmer and his family, for from the garden comes so many necessities, comforts and luxuries of life. The family that is not supplied with good fresh vegetables the year round is not well provided for, and the farmer that fails therein is not excusable, particularly if he lives in Southwest Missouri, for it is here that nature responds with lavish returns to the tiller of the soil, provided the work is done the proper time and in a thorough manner.

Select a desirable location near the dwelling and fence it with a good chicken and stock proof fence (heavy wire netting is best). Make the soil rich with the best well-rotted manure to be had on the farm. If fresh stable manure is to be used it should be put in early in the winter, but if well-rotted, fine manure is to be had it is best and can be spread in the spring. In either case it should be well worked into the land. Then it is well to have some fine well-pulverized manure for top dressing, for such plants as may require special care.

My garden is seven by seventeen rods and so contains 119 square rods. I plant everything in rows and beds the full length of the garden. If a bed or row is more than 12 in. deep I desire for one variety of plants use two or more varieties. Plant everything with a view to cultivating with a horse and plow, thereby reducing labor and expense of cultivation to the minimum.

R. H. SKKEN.

Greene Co., Mo.

A FRUIT RAISERS' MEETING.

A meeting for the purpose of awakening interest in fruit-raising was held at Eldon, Miller Co., Mo., March 12, which was attended by Hon. N. F. Murray and A. T. Nelson, president and treasurer, respectively, of the State Horticultural Society; L. V. Dix and A. T. Davis, fruit growers of Cole county, and D. E. King, General Traveling Freight Agent Missouri Pacific Railway Company, all of whom addressed the meeting. From the Eldon "Advertiser" we take the following:

Mr. D. E. King, of the Missouri Pacific Railway, gave an interesting talk on the relation of the railroad to the farmer and fruit growing. The railroad seeks to develop fruit growing as a means of increasing the business of the company. To them it is merely a matter of business. Communities must be prosperous before railroad companies can prosper. The railroad company is interested in farmers growing the most profitable crops, as they increase the business of the company.

Why the railroad company is interested: Take 100 acres of land, and if the farmer grows wheat or apples the following table shows the difference in value:

When sent to market as freight the following table shows what the railroad company gets as freight:

One hundred acres of land:

2,000 bu wheat 120,000 lb @ 15c.....\$ 150.00

14,000 bu apples 2,800,000 lb @ 20c.....4,200.00

24,000 bu peaches 1,400,000 lb @ 30c.....4,200.00

Difference favoring apples.....4,778.00

Difference favoring peaches.....4,164.00

The interest of the railroad company is self evident.

Mr. A. J. Davis said: The climate in Central Missouri is as good for the growing of fruit as that of any other part of the state. On the uplands of this section he would set out the trees 16 feet apart each way every alternate row of either Ben Davis, Gano, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden or other choice apples, the other rows of Missouri Pippin. In ten years the Missouri Pippin should be cut out and let the others occupy all the ground. Cultivate thoroughly from the start. If any crop of the state is to be Whipped willow crop. Allow no stock in orchard, only poultry. Dairying or poultry keeping can be combined with orcharding.

Messrs. Murray, Nelson and Dix addressed the meeting.

Mr. Davis, reporting the meeting to the RURAL WORLD, gives the following notes:

Mr. Murray advocates the keeping of poultry in an orchard, as being more effective than spraying in keeping injurious insects in check. He recommended the Light Brahmas because they do not fly up into the trees.

Mr. Dix said fresh cow manure would prevent woolly aphis.

Mr. Davis said: As my apple trees are heavily infested with this pest, I have been applying Mr. Dix's remedy during the last week, and will report the result to the RURAL WORLD.

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INSECTS.

Nature Study in the District Schools.

(A paper by J. M. Stedman, Professor of Entomology in the Missouri State University.)

Without discussing the advantages or the disadvantages of teaching nature study in our district schools, we will pass at once to note for a few moments the places that the subject of insects should occupy and the reasons why it should constitute a large share of nature studies in this grade of schools.

It will not doubt be admitted by all that the child naturally leans towards a special fondness for investigating. In his own way, the various objects of nature that he finds about him. The various problems in the struggle for existence, financial and otherwise, that are so prominent as they reach manhood and womanhood, never enter their minds. You will also probably all agree that, of the various objects of nature, those that are active and move, or have life, as the child calls it, attract the most attention, except, perhaps, the bright contrasting colorings of flowers, which in some cases are equally capable of attracting the child's attention.

Of the various objects that move and, therefore, attract attention, the insects constitute by far the greater number. Out of the hundreds of small animals that the bulk of our people call insects, but that the insects are all, such as spiders, ticks, grasshoppers, longhorns, sowbugs, millipedes and the like, and confining ourselves to the true insects (Hexapoda), we will find that in number of species, I. e., in number of different kinds, the true insects constitute from three-fourths to four-fifths of all known species of animals, from the lowest Protista to the highest Mammalia. Or, in other words, there are from three to four times as many species of insects as there are of all other species of animals combined. But this is not all; while the insects are small in size in comparison with fishes, birds and mammals, they are immensely greater in number of individuals of each species, so that they more than make up in numbers what they lack in size. They are, in one form or another of their existence, to be found everywhere and at all seasons of the year. They are, as a class, easily obtained, reared and studied, and their life histories, wonderful transformations, adaptability to the various conditions of life, and their marvelous instincts and architectural habits, render them a continuous source of fruitful observation, which becomes a pleasure and recreation, and not a task; and which is especially suited to the development of that power of observation so lacking in most adult people, but so prominent in the youth, and which will lead to independent thought and research, and serve to make future life more happy and profitable.

But, if wealth or financial gain be the object we are to attain in life, then I am not in a position to say that the study of insects will lead to a better insight into financial problems or cultivate observations of that nature—neither will any subject included in nature study. Still, it frequently happens, that upon the behavior of some of these small insects depends the financial success or failure of a great enterprise, and our material welfare is influenced much more than most people suppose by the actions of insects. It has, for instance, been carefully computed that in the United States alone, the average loss by the ravages of injurious insects on cultivated plants amounts to \$300,000,000 each year. One single species, the chinch-bug, caused a loss of \$60,000,000 in one year not long ago. And yet, all these estimates leave out of consideration the losses arising from the destruction of stored foods, clothing, injury to live stock, to say nothing of the annoyances to man or the carrying of disease. But, after all, we must not forget that many insects are beneficial as scavengers, fertilizers of plants, food for birds and other animals, as makers of silk and destroyers of injurious insects.

The study of insects is no small matter, and ample room is here found for intellectual growth; in fact, the field is so large, that no one has yet been able to

gain more than a mere smattering concerning it. Very little is yet known about the minute structure of insects; the life histories, transformations, and habits of the great bulk of insects have never been studied, really very few have yet been worked out, and the various relationships of the insects are not understood; and how much do we know about dimorphism, polymorphism, parasitism, the formation of galls, symbiosis and mimicry? Great pleasure as well as intellectual profit can be easily obtained by observing the various ways in which insects build their nests for themselves and for their young, how they unceasingly care for their offspring; their remarkable engineering feats, astonishing examples of foresight and displays of strength; their means of communication, their wars and even slavery. (To be continued.)

SOME DIFFERENCES OF OPINION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Regarding the Stringfellow root pruning in transplanting fruit trees, it has always been my idea as well as always my practice, to save as much (all if possible) root as can be. My surmise being that the more root the more "root force," hence I always try to save entire root uninjured when removing and setting out. I have not satisfactorily demonstrated to the contrary.

Next, to the correspondent who thinks he has found shallow plowing and surface cultivating best for corn and other cereals, I would say both my observation and experience have been that best results came from deep breaking up of the ground and then plowing, and now, henceforth and forever, no listing in mine; check row every time, plow both ways alternately. One can't keep corn, foul with weeds or grass, clean by plowing but one way, to say nothing of the washing in ditches when plowing in same furrow every time plowed.

And now to Judge Miller's controversy on "grafting." I had always thought a twig cut from a tree was called a scion, the seedling root, a seedling; and when joined together by grafting process called a "graft."

In looking over the nurseryman's catalogue and price lists, I note that where they quote price of "scions," they mean a twig cut from a tree; if "seedlings," roots grown from seeds; if "grafts," the scion or twig joined together with the root.

Acting upon this belief should I send an order to a nurseryman I would expect to receive respectively as above. The Judge says he holds still his opinion notwithstanding Webster or other dictionary. Well, in addition to Webster and others I will give a place of preference with the "old reliable" Stark Bros., whose opinions I rate "mighty high."

About six weeks ago I wrote to know if they would graft me a pear on my white peach, which I prize very highly. But not knowing the name, requested them to write when and how to send the twig. They wrote, "send scions immediately."

And how to send them? I did. I received them in about ten days grafted into seedling roots, with bill for so many "pear grafts."

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tautous stock must be cut out close before the graft is made, for if these buds are not cut out the Multicaulis stock sprouts badly at the roots.

Returning to the Marlianna plum as stocks to graft other plums on, I made thousands of such grafts 12 or 15 years ago, and if the Judge is grafting on these stocks plums of the Chickasaw type, he will, I think, find that not more than 20 per cent will make trees; but if he is grafting the larger and smoother growing varieties of plums, he may get 50 to 60 per cent to grow. This is my experience, and I advise the planting out in nursery rows of these Marlianna scions or cuttings and let them root one season, and bud other plums on them. This will be far more successful. I believe in budding all plums, cherries and peaches. If apples were budded, too, they would make far better trees. I think they did for me.

Again Judge Miller says: "When a lot of roots are prepared and a lot of scions cut into the proper lengths and put beside them, the roots we know are roots, but what will you call the others? They have no name, I suppose." Well, I would most assuredly call them scions, just as you have done. You say they are scions, and in this I fully agree with you. They are certainly scions, and the roots are roots, and when you have properly used your knife and waxed them or barked bark, as the case may be, then you have grafts, and not until then.

Lamar Co., Tex. W. W. STELL.

THE FRUIT EXHIBIT.

At the Paris Exposition.

The recent shipment of 2,500 barrels of apples from New York to Paris for display at the Exposition was commented on at some length by the New York "Sun." The shipment included exhibits from all the leading apple-growing states, some of the largest being that which Missouri sends from her magnificent orchards in the Ozark Mountains. This exhibit comprised about 20 barrels of apples, not all, by the way, produced in the Ozark Mountains, for North Missouri is also a great apple-growing region.

All these apples are double wrapped, first with parchment butter paper and then with the regular apple fruit-wrappers, made of Manila tissue. From the moment these various exhibits were picked and packed special care was taken to insure the best condition of preservation. The fruit was collected at various cold storage centers and shipped in refrigerated cars to New York and placed in a large cold storage compartment on the St. Paul, leased by the Government for the trip. The only time that these apples will be out of cold storage since they came out of the orchards will be during the few hours when they are in transit from New York to Paris, as the French have no refrigerator cars.

The most instructive feature of the exhibit will appear in a large number of photographs, showing every phase in the business of raising fruit in a large commercial orchard. There is a large collection also on the ornamental side of American horticulture. It is the aim of the apple-growers in this country to break down if possible this year, by the exhibit of fruit at Paris, the prejudice of Germany against our apples. All the leading German horticulturists have been invited to make a special examination of the American exhibit. The Germans have barred out our apples, and even our dried fruits, on the ground that the San Jose scale, which is very destructive of orchards, would be carried into their country on the fruit. Leading scientists of this country, and of Germany also, have proved several times by experiments that this cannot be the case. Still our fruit is kept out of Germany. The Department of Agriculture is confident that the great battle between science and prejudice will be fought out successfully at Paris this summer.

QUESTIONS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Will some one of your readers tell me which is the best strawberry with which to pollinate the Crescent? I would like to know something about the Tennessee prolific. Is it a stimulant or a pistillate? If the latter, what should be planted with it?

Audrain Co., Mo. R. BOYD.

CURTIS HAGLER, Makanda, Ill., made an error in his ad and advertised Sweet Potato Seed at \$2.75 per bu. It should have been \$2.75 per bu. Orders will be filled at \$2.75 per bu.

PEACH PROSPECTS.—About 55 per cent of our peach buds are killed. All other fruits are in good condition.

A. J. D.

The Apiary.

HOW TO BEGIN IN BEE CULTURE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have some letters before me asking advice as to the best way to begin the business of honey producing for a profit, as well as the best remedy for the "complaint" known as "bee fever." In the first place there are a great number of "fevers" along this line. There is the agricultural fever and the horticultural, and the garden truck fever, and the bee fever is a clincher when it takes hold of a fellow. The "fever" is of constant work. By persevering this "fever" is sure to be cured. If you succeed in the business the fever "strikes in," and if you fail, the fever "strikes out," and you're cured. But it is a fact, as far as my observation extends, that a greater number of persons fitted for the business succeed in bee culture than in other bee pursuits.

I could not give my views as to the "best plan" for a novice in the business to pursue, to get a start, better than to give my own experience as an apiculturist. When I began modern beekeeping I was something of a pioneer in the modern plan of handling bees, and had to work my way largely by experimentation. I was six to eight feet high. In the way of modern bee literature, etc., in those days as the beginner now had I had kept some colonies of bees in a blind way, and when I determined to learn something of the natural history and habits of bees so as to control them intelligently, I procured a colony of pure Italian bees in a modern Langstroth hive, and began my work with a good bee smoker, and a modern bee hat, I began at the time of apple bloom to learn how to open up this hive, to handle the frames with adhering bees, and how to look up the queen and distinguish her from the drones and worker bees.

I observed the developing of the young bees from the eggs to the mature hatchling bees. Later in the season, at swarming time, I learned how bees start and build queen cells and rear young queens

THE brands of White Lead named in margin are genuine. They are and have been the standard for years. They are manufactured by the "old Dutch process," and by a company which is responsible. Unlike the so-called White Leads (mixtures of Zinc, Barytes, etc.), these brands correctly represent the contents of the packages.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

THOROUGHbred SEED CORN

Live Stock.

COMING SALES.

March 28.—E. H. Ware & Edw. Burroughs, Poland-China. Sale at Douglas, Ill.

April 11.—D. L. Dawdy & Co., Atchison, Kan. Short-horns. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

April 12.—W. R. Slaughter, Salisbury, Mo. Herefords.

April 12.—P. Nave, Attica, Ind. Herefords. Sale at Chicago.

April 12.—C. C. Bigler & Son, Hartwick, Iowa. Short-horns.

April 12.—Tom C. Fonting & Son, Mowqua, Ill. Herefords.

April 12.—Armour, Funkhouser, Sparks and Logan, Kansas City, Mo. Herefords.

May 12.—W. R. Brasfield & Co., Kansas City, Mo. High class trotter, spongers, saddlers, pairs and general purpose horses.

Nov. 2 and 23.—Logan Chappell, Mt. Leonard, Mo. Walter Waddell and John Sawyer, Lexington, Mo. C. B. Smith and N. W. Leonard, Fayette, Mo. Herefords. Sale at Kansas City, Mo.

Top hogs brought \$5.25 per cwt. at the St. Louis National Stock Yards last week, as will be seen from our market report, the highest price paid for a number of years and \$1.25 more than the top price of one year ago. That is quite a satisfactory advance.

NEAT CATTLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is said that in the United States every 100 people require 80 neat cattle, and that this requirement has not varied a single per cent in 80 years; that 28 of the 80 must be milch cows, and that this number has not varied one per cent for the past 30 years. We are enabled to know where a demand for neat cattle exists, and when a supply may be obtained. Hitherto the supply has not met the demand without any definite knowledge of what value was demanded or from what source it could be best supplied. The deficiencies or excesses existing in each state were only very generally or vaguely known, and we rested satisfied while we ought to have availed ourselves of every means to prevent the diminution of the supply already become largely deficient.

An interesting question here arises, and one of significance to our farmers: Cannot our worst waste lands be made to produce beef, butter, cheese and milk at a less cost than to transport it so far? Cannot the money expended in transportation and profits be more advantageously disbursed within our own borders? Neat cattle exist in the United States as one domesticated animal. They are kept principally to supply the demand for beef, butter, cheese and milk. These articles being consumed wholly by the people and the personal demand being a constant quantity, the ratio between the people and cattle must be constant whatever the number of people may be. That is, the personal demand is the direct ratio of the population to the cattle, and that ratio must be nearly constant, whether the population be ten millions or thirty millions. In the United States this ratio is 80 per cent.

Whenever people aggregate faster than cattle, whether in cities, manufacturing districts, or from other causes, whenever the population of a district increases faster than cattle are produced a deficiency must occur. Into such districts cattle must be imported, and the prices of beef, butter, cheese and milk will depend upon the distance it is necessary to transport them, and the number of profits added to the original cost.

Nothing has been found to supply the place of these articles, say in a safe sense, that nothing will be found as a substitute. We therefore regard these articles as permanent, and consequently neat cattle must vary as the population varies. Beef, butter and cheese may be transported, but milk is mainly consumed in the vicinity of its production. This requires that at least one-half the number of cows necessary for a community be kept in its immediate vicinity, as 48 per cent of the entire quantity of milk produced is used at once as an article of food. Stock cattle are not so necessarily confined to a people. The character of the soil and the employment of the inhabitants more particularly determine their locality.

Considering as a whole, without eliminating minor disturbing causes, we find that the production, distribution and consumption of neat cattle in this country follow certain definite well-marked laws, which must be to the agriculturist of inestimable value. From them we can foresee what under the ordinary condition of things the future will require and make provision for its necessities.

LEROY CARDNER.

Ripley Co., Mo.

FARMERS SHOULD BE SHIPPERS.

A striking tendency of the times is toward the elimination of the middleman. For years business has been organized in such complex fashion that a number of shears have clipped profits in passing nearly all articles from the producer to the consumer. Many manufacturers of goods are now seeking to lay their wares before purchasers as directly as possible, says the "Breeder's Gazette," thus saving to themselves the profits that the jobbers, wholesalers, commission agents and retailers have been accustomed to reap before the goods passed into the hands of the ultimate consumers. That this movement will make for a better order of things cannot be doubted, but of course it means the crushing of the middleman between the upper and the nether millstone. Thousands of men are born traders, not producers or manufacturers, and it is going hard with that class to be pushed out of business in order that the producer may get his goods to the consumer with the least possible circumlocution and expense.

In the stock feeding industry the local buyer, generally known as a "shipper," is the middleman who handles the stock

\$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that has been found to be curable in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving to the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have been given faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

of the feeder before it goes into the hands of the consumer, which in this instance is the packer. He takes his slice out of the profits, leaving them that much less to the seller. The shipper played a very important part in the industry for years past, and had come to be considered a necessary part of the business. For some reason or other the farmer who had a car-load of steers came to think that he could not get along without the help of the shipper. The plan of sending or taking his own cattle to market appeared to be surrounded with so many difficulties as to deter him from undertaking it. The shipper does not always come out whole; especially in this case when he contracts cattle for future delivery at a stipulated price. Even when he buys immediately before shipping he runs the risk of a sudden slump in the market that may turn his expected profits into certain loss. But the shipper makes money in the long run when his profits and losses are balanced, and whatever he makes represents just about that much loss to the feeder.

There is nothing complicated about marketing cattle direct from the farm. The chief thing is to find a reliable commission firm to which to consign. When in safe hands at the market place the feeder may rest assured that he is doing the best possible in price under the circumstances. The details of the railway journey, and the stock yards are easy enough to master. It is a safe proposition that in the long run the feeder who ships his own cattle will make more money than if he had sold to the shipper. Of course he will be caught in "slumps" now and again, but he will save the shipper's profits. This fact has been made so plain to feeders the past few years that the business done by shippers is decidedly less than formerly. Every year brings more farmers direct to the market with their own stock so that the middleman in this business also is losing his grip.

Another view of the situation must be constantly borne in mind. The farmer must figure out intelligently as much as tangible results from his visits to the market. He can put money in his pocket in more ways than one by acquainting himself personally with the demands of the market.

Any commission man will testify that thousands of dollars are annually lost by farmers because they do not possess a practical knowledge of the requirements of the market. This is not only an ignorance of the type but also of condition. The market reports are constantly complaining that half-fat or unfinished stock is being marketed by farmers who believe that they offer finished animals, but simply lack the requisite knowledge on that subject. This knowledge can be obtained in no other way so thoroughly as by personal study of the market. Hence the farmer can figure on real value in the way of an education to be derived from coming to market with his stock. It is a question that may well be carefully considered by all feeders.

Veterinary.

Answers to questions in this department are given by Dr. T. E. White, former State Veterinarian for Missouri. Write questions on one side of paper only, and separate from other business.

COCKED ANKLES.—I have a mare ten years old that cokes up in her ankles behind when she stops walking. She has had this trouble for three months. Please prescribe treatment and give the proper way of shoeing her.

Barry Co., Mo. C. C. CALDWELL.

Cocked ankle is caused first by a sprain, followed by a contraction of the back tendon of the leg. The tendon should be blistered at the place sprained and this is somewhere between the ankle and hoof, but to locate the spot requires personal inspection. Both feet should then be shod with calks, but without toes, even if but one foot is involved.

DECAYED MOLAR.—I have a horse that is five years old this spring. He has a good appetite, but is thin in flesh. He splits out half of his feed. He has lost a year what I call the pink eye. He shows all the time when I work him. Can you tell me what to do for him? Montgomery Co., Mo. ED. COPE.

Take the horse to a veterinary dentist and have all teeth removed that are decayed and also have those straightened that are irregular. If properly done the horse will stop slobbering and instead of spitting out his hay and grain will eat them and take on flesh.

SPASMODIC COLIC.—I have a sick horse. Can the RURAL WORLD tell me what to do? He has been sick two or three days each week for two months. He stamps with his hind feet, rolls and stretches out, but is not weak across the kidneys. Has a good appetite all the time, but is losing weight. S. B. DOULT.

From your very short history of his symptoms, it would not do to make a positive diagnosis. It might be a telescoping of the intestines, gall stones from his liver, calcareous concretions in the bladder or intestines or it might be due to his feed.

PARALYSIS.—What is the matter with my horse? About ten months ago he came in from the pasture looking all right, walking as though he did not have any control of himself from the girth back. He was then with him and he took me. About three months ago he took the same thing again. This time he gets better very slowly. I do not think he will get entirely well. When lying down he often rises up on his front feet and sees as it were, a few times before rising. Perry Co., Ill. C. E. COMPTON.

Your horse has an attack of paralysis. As strychnine is the medicine indicated in this disease and as it is a very dangerous drug to handle, would advise that you call in a reputable veterinarian. If none is accessible, have your family physician attend the horse.

SUPPLEMENTARY MOLARS.—

Will you please inform me through your veterinary department as to whether wolf teeth or as they are sometimes called blind teeth in young horses are detrimental to their eyes? Should they be extracted or will they shed them, if so, at what age? Linn Co., Mo. Supplementary molars, commonly called blind teeth, wolf teeth, do not affect the

horse's eyes, as is generally supposed, at the same time it is sometimes found advisable to extract them, especially where the horse is driven with a Kimball-Jackson bit. This kind of bit, resting as it does at a point in the mouth where it can constantly bob off and on the teeth, tends to make the horse nervous and unsteady. In some horses and jacks these molars never shed; in others they may shed any time after the fourth year—and again—some horses and jacks never have them at all. If you find that the teeth are in any way interfering with the comfort of the animal, have them extracted, but use a pair of forceps, for if knocked out with a punch, some of the fang always remains in the jaw bone.

NECROSSED TISSUE.—I have a jack that has something similar to a wart on his sheath about four months ago with three little pimples, like smooth warts on one's hand, on the lower edge of the point of the sheath. They began to enlarge and extend back, form in little hard lumps which would break and run. Sometimes the pus is milky and white, again watery, then again bloody. Sometimes the lumps are not larger than a hazelnut, then again as large as a huckleberry. They do not seem to lessen when they break and run except the smaller ones. Black scabs are left, and when rubbing off the scab the flesh looks red and raw. The growth is now near the side of a man's hand, thick and flat and is between the inside and outside sheath. The jack is five years old. He was badly frozen when about two years ago I got him from the end of his tail frozen off. The growth is all on the sheath and does not appear to cause him any pain. He is using Black Horse Liniment and am now using Black Horse Balm. It seemed to do more good than anything. R. R. STRIPE, Coldwater, O. T.

When a sore acts like the one described in the foregoing, it is caused by decaying tissue, whether by the action of the sheath. The different tissues may become necrosed from various causes, i. e., bruises, snags of wood or iron. Freezing of any part of the body may cause a necrosis of the tissues. No matter the cause, the pathological condition is always the same. Although this necrosed (decayed) tissue was originally a part of the animal economy, the change it has undergone is a good one, representing the most fashionable and popular families. That the Ponting & Sons' herd of cows are prolific breeders of one used only see the great number of young things at Homestead, as seen by our representative, to be fully convinced of the fact. No greater number of calves in proportion to the number of cows can be found in any herd in the country. From the best well-arranged and attended sale catalog we clip the following pointed and appropriate statement: "Just think what you will find in this offering. A daughter of Corrector, a granddaughter of Ancient Briton, with calf by side; two granddaughters of Cherry Boy, two to drop calves soon after the sale, by Excellent; one of Cherry Boy's granddaughters, Gaylass, was out of Gertrude 2348, that was bought at the great Wardlaw sale for a big price. Then there are the daughters of the grand imported bull, Chesterfield 6467, in calf to Excellent (and others unborn); also daughters of the great double Beau Real bull, Valentine, in calf to Excellent and Earl of Shadeland. The bulls were either bred by us or sired by and out of dams bred by us. This is the first offering of Earl of Shadeland, and they are beautiful—built like Earl—fancied and bred mostly as you want supplied, no matter what they may be." Send for catalog.

STOCK NOTES.

STODDARD COUNTY, S. E. MISSOURI, would be a good location for a man with pure-bred stock of all kinds. Cattle especially. H. H. BRYDON.

DEVON OR DURHAM CATTLE.—Can you give me the address of a reliable breeder of Devon or Durham cattle? Greenville, Tenn. F. R.

Addresses of breeders of Durham (Short-horn) cattle will be found in our advertising columns. Herds of Devon cattle are not very plentiful. Those who have cattle of that once popular breed would do well to make themselves known.

COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, the popular live stock auctioneer of Marshall, Mo., writes to the RURAL WORLD that business is good and he is looking a fine list of sales for the coming season.

R. S. MAIRS, proprietor of Mt. Vernon Hereford Farm, Regar, Mo., is offering for sale his herd bull, Sir Allwell, No. 6773, a son of the noted Corrector, 4876. Sir Allwell is a first-class sire and guaranteed all right in every respect by Mr. Mairs, whose promise either written or spoken is as good as gold. Some one needing a bull that has been tested, one that can be relied upon to be just as represented should write Mr. Mairs, or, better still go and see the animal and his calves. Mt. Vernon Hereford Farm is near town and is connected by telephone with principal towns in Northwest Missouri.

"BROOKSIDE FARM" GALLOWAYS.—We again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of the grand consignment of Galloway cattle from the noted "Brookside Farm," to be sold at public auction at Kansas City Stock Yards Sale Pavilion on Friday, April 20. It seems unnecessary for us to undertake to give a detailed description in these columns of the many very excellent individuals in the offering, especially when the catalog, giving all desired information and complete tabulated pedigree of each animal to be sold, can be had for the asking. The great record made by Brookside Farm, Regar, Mo., in the leading fairs of the country—including the World's Fair, and that amidst the strongest competition, is very satisfactory evidence that this lot of Galloway cattle, which are descendants of the prize-winning bulls and cows, is an exceptionally fine lot of individuals and of the best blood known to the breed. Notice the advertisement in this issue, and if you have not the catalog send for one.

THE COMBINATION HEREFORD SALE, APRIL 25.—A draft of 14 head of Hereford cattle—representatives of the blood lines that are most popular and above the average of individual excellence—has been selected from four of the great herds of the country, and will be offered at public auction at the Kansas City Stock Yards on April 25 and 26. These representative and strictly bred breeders are the best that will be decidedly the best lot of Hereford cattle ever offered. In selecting this two-day offering they have drawn heavily upon the very best in the herds both in breeding and individual excellence, feeling, as they do, a personal pride in leading into the sale ring such animals as would do honor to their own herds as well as the herds in which they will find homes after the sale. Kirk B. Armour selects for this combination sale 31 head—28 bulls and 3 females; J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., will contribute 30 head—7 bulls and 13 females.

John Sparks, Reno, Nev., has listed 35 head—7 bulls and 13 females, while Dr. Logan of Kansas City will furnish 9 head—3 bulls and 6 females. Space forbids our giving at this time a mention in detail of the offering. The catalog tells it all and will be sent promptly for the asking. Read the advertisement.

N. G. DAUGHMER & SON, Douglas, Knox Co., Ill., are offering for sale a few very choice Aberdeen-Angus bulls. These bulls are individually good and as well bred as the best and will be sold at reasonable prices. The herd is adjoining town, being in sight of the depot. Doubtless is on the C. & Q. R. R., about 30 miles west of Peoria. To parties needing good Angus cattle this is an opportunity to get the best at very reasonable prices. Write or visit Daughmer & Son and mention the RURAL WORLD.

W. R. SLAUGHTER'S HEREFORDS.—On Friday, April 13, at the sale pavilion at Kansas City, Mo., W. R. Slaughter of Salisbury, Mo., will sell at public auction his entire herd of Hereford cattle, consisting of 55 head of bulls, cows and heifers of different ages, including the two grandly bred and individually good herd bulls, Prince Tom, 7699, a son of Wild Tom, 5192, and Hesiod 2nd, 6267, he by Hesiod 2nd, 4974. Both of these are good and sure breeders. The females are Groves, Anxieties, Wiltons, Beau Reals and other good families and vary in age from weanling calves to matured matrons and are all in just right condition to give best results to future owners. Some of these will have calves at foot; others will be safe in calf. There are a good lot of young bulls of serviceable age and good individuals. Send for catalog to Mr. Slaughter, Salisbury, Mo. Read the advertisement in this issue.

"HOMESTEAD HEREFORDS" AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, April 19, the old and strictly reliable firm of Tom C. Fonting & Sons, of Mowqua, Ill., will dispose of 60 head of fashionably bred Hereford cattle at public auction at their new sale barn. The offering, which is in many respects the best they have ever sold at public sale, will consist of 32 females and 28 bulls. There are a good one, representing the most fashionable and popular families. That the Ponting & Sons' herd of cows are prolific breeders of one used only see the great number of young things at Homestead, as seen by our representative, to be fully convinced of the fact. No greater number of calves in proportion to the number of cows can be found in any herd in the country. From the best well-arranged and attended sale catalog we clip the following pointed and appropriate statement: "Just think what you will find in this offering. A daughter of Corrector, a granddaughter of Ancient Briton, with calf by side; two granddaughters of Cherry Boy, two to drop calves soon after the sale, by Excellent; one of Cherry Boy's granddaughters, Gaylass, was out of Gertrude 2348, that was bought at the great Wardlaw sale for a big price. Then there are the daughters of the grand imported bull, Chesterfield 6467, in calf to Excellent (and others unborn); also daughters of the great double Beau Real bull, Valentine, in calf to Excellent and Earl of Shadeland. The bulls were either bred by us or sired by and out of dams bred by us. This is the first offering of Earl of Shadeland, and they are beautiful—built like Earl—fancied and bred mostly as you want supplied, no matter what they may be." Send for catalog.

THE F. A. NAVE DISPERSION SALE OF HEREFORDS.—While a great many very important public sales of Hereford cattle have been held during the past twelve months, to none of them was there attached so much importance as to the great dispersion sale of "Fairview Herefords" at Chicago April 17-18. Never before has there been brought together in one offering such an aggregation of prize-winners of the most perfect type, and those that have won on the native herd sale for a big price. Then there are the daughters of the grand imported bull, Chesterfield 6467, in calf to Excellent (and others unborn); also daughters of the great double Beau Real bull, Valentine, in calf to Excellent and Earl of Shadeland. The bulls were either bred by us or sired by and out of dams bred by us. This is the first offering of Earl of Shadeland, and they are beautiful—built like Earl—fancied and bred mostly as you want supplied, no matter what they may be." Send for catalog.

Receipts from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana light, canning grades shade lower, best canning cows, \$2.50 to \$2.90; butchers cows, \$3.10 to \$3.40; fair to good canners, \$2.25 to \$2.50; best canning cows, \$3.25 to \$3.50; fair to good, \$2.50 to \$2.85; common \$2.25 to \$2.50. Demand for light weight yearlings continues very light, the few here selling about steady.

HOGS.—Wednesday, generally 5¢ select selling at \$5.12½; Thursday, 5¢ higher on bulk, fancy lights 5¢ to 10¢ higher, top \$5.15; Friday, 5¢ to 10¢ higher on best, steady on others; Saturday, steady to strong at Friday's prices. Range of prices: Butchers and packers, \$4.35 to \$5.25; Yorkers and shippers, \$4.35 to \$5.25; heavy pigs, \$4.50 to \$4.85; light pigs, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough heavies, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Friday we sold old of choice 250-lb. hogs for L. C. Anthony, Centralia, Mo., for \$5.25, the highest price paid at this market for several years. A year ago top price was \$3.95, average 270 lbs.

SHEEP.—The market during the week just closing has shown the most strength of any time during the past year. Spring lambs sold in full range at 8 to 12¢ per pound; lambs, fat to 7¢ per lb.; sheep, \$5.50 to \$5.85; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.

LATE SUMMARY.

Monday, March 26.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Tuesday, March 27.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Wednesday, March 28.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Thursday, March 29.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Friday, March 30.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Saturday, April 1.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Sunday, April 2.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Monday, April 3.—CATTLE.—Receipts liberal, bulk in Texas steady to 10¢ lower, natives about steady. Chicago reported 19,000, market steady to 10¢ lower.

Lot.	Price.	Lot.	Price.
1.	100	101.	100
2.	100	102.	100
3.	100	103.	100
4.	100	104.	100
5.	100	105.	100
6.	100	106.	100
7.	100	107.	100
8.	100	108.	100
9.	100	109.	100
10.	100	110.	100
11.	100	111.	100
12.	100	112.	100
13.	100	113.	100
14.	100	114.	100
15.	100	115.	100
16.	100	116.	100
17.	100	117.	100
18.	100	118.	100
19.	100	119.	100
20.	100	120.	100

Lot.	Price.	Lot.	Price.
21.	100	121.	100
22.	100	122.	100
23.	100	123.	100
24.	100	124.	100
25.	100	125.	100
26.	100	126.	100
27.	100	127.	100
28.	100	128.	100
29.	100	129.	100
30.	100	130.	100
31.	100	131.	100
32.	100	132.	100
33.	100	133.	100
34.	100	134.	100
35.	100	135.	100
36.	100	136.	100
37.	100	137.	100
38.	100	138.	100
39.	100	139.	100
40.	100	140.	100

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

Market Report furnished by Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

Friday, March 23.—CATTLE.—Receipts moderate for the week, showing decrease of about 1,000, accounted for in the Southern division. Quality of beef cattle only fair. Prices ruled strong each day, and now figure 10 to 15¢ higher than close last week. Chicago receipts show decrease of about 9,000, and the four principal markets decrease of 6,000 head, compared with last week, and 2,000 head compared with a year ago. Good strong demand for all grades of beef cattle during the week, and we believe if receipts are distributed regularly we will gradually see stronger prices; however, should the run become heavy we would not be surprised to see the market break. Sales during the week include beef steers, 1,300 to 1,900 lbs., at \$4.70 to \$5.60; bulk, \$5.15 to \$5.20; 1,200 to 1,250 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; bulk, \$4.50 to \$5.10; 1,100 to 1,150 lbs., this class including a fair representation of what were here, \$3.50 to \$4.50, bulk, \$4.30 to \$4.60.

Butcher steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00, as high as \$5.75. Butcher steers, \$5.00 to \$5.15; stock steers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$4.50, ranging in weights from 400 to 1,200; quality of an average. Bulk of stockers, 400 to 750 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25; 800 to 1,000-lb. feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.50, while strictly choice natives of each grade would sell 20 to 40¢ higher than above quotations. Cows, heifers and mixed lots, \$3.50 to \$4.50, quality of good butter heifers very light, and good demand prevailed, bulk of best \$4.25 to \$4.50. Very best grades of cows steady, canning grades shade lower. Bulk of Southwest cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; best grades of native cows, \$3.50 to \$4. Calves, heifers and yearlings \$1.50 per cwt. lower than the high time, bulk of the yearlings \$3.25 to \$3.50, top \$3.75. Heretic calves and yearlings sold mostly as stockers at \$2.50 to \$4.50; bulk, \$3.50 to \$4. Bulls, stags and oxen about steady; bulk of bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.50; oxen, \$2.25 to \$3; stags, \$2.50 to \$4.50. Milk cows with calves show a decrease of about \$2.50; bulk of best \$3.00 to \$4.00; common, \$2.00 to \$3.00; one fancy cow and calf, \$60.

Quality in the Texas division only fair, and did not average as good as last week. Best Texas steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.25; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$4.10 to \$4.90; 900 to 1,075 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.40; light weight steers, \$3.50 to \$4.

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Horseman.



"Some hotel clerk probably originated the remark, 'There is always room at the top.' The top of a horse, however, is not as valuable as a sky parlor in the horse business," observes the "American Sportsman." "To-day the room at the top of the horse business is scarcely occupied, and it cannot possibly be crowded in the near future. Bred to the best and you will get the best and occupy an easy chair in the sky parlor."

It takes some people five years to discover their mistakes, says a well known breeder in the "Maine Farmer." That is the condition now of the people in this state. They all quit raising colts about five years ago, and Maine is not alone in this respect, and now there is the nearest a horse famine that this country has witnessed for many years, and the greatest demand for good horses that we have ever had, more buyers than sellers. Inquiries among our horse people for horses than I ever knew of before and the worst of it is we must wait five years before we can buy in to supply the demand. Surely every man who can should breed this year.

The combined saddle and harness stallion, King Chester, 294, is offered for sale. Mr. R. L. Harriman says there is but one better horse of the kind in the State (Rex McDonald) and he can be highly recommended. Read the advertisement.

Moberly and Columbia are the first to make announcements of their trotting meetings—now following the other. What other fair associations will connect with them? The RURAL WORLD would be glad to hear from the fair associations in different parts of the state, as to what they propose to do the coming season. Get up your speed programs that horsemen may know what to expect and when to expect it. Don't be procrastinating. Get ready in time. Horsemen should make entries in the stake events at Moberly and Columbia. Get your horses in condition. Fair treatment will be given you.

STALLIONS TO PATRONIZE.

The breeders of trotting horses, whether living in Missouri or in other states, will be interested in reading the advertisements of the trotting stallions advertised in the RURAL WORLD. They will compare favorably with those advertised in any other state of the higher prices they will command. There is a great shortage of first-class stallions in the country, and there is no danger of overstocking the market for the class of horses we have named for a score of years, if ever. For fine horses, possessing the necessary size, action and style to be used for almost any purpose there is no danger of there being an over supply. No country can produce them as cheap and of so high a class as the United States. Of course there will always be an over supply as but few want them or can or will use them. Hence breeders should seek high class stallions, many of which are advertised in the RURAL WORLD, like Walnut Boy, 211; Whirlwind Mc, 217; Nutwood 218; Elk Hill, 223; and Medley, 224, and Grattan, 225; Anteros, Kankakee and Ben McGreggor, lately announced in the RURAL WORLD.

There are scores of splendid stallions in Missouri that ought to be advertised, and their merits made known to the breeders of the State, thus creating a demand for their services as well as for the stock they produce. That is a trotter paper published that has one subscriber in Missouri where the RURAL WORLD has fifty, and there is no other medium by which the breeders and farmers of the State can be reached so well as through the advertising columns of the RURAL WORLD. Now is the proper time to take advantage of these columns.

L. E. CLEMENT'S GOSSIP.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Things in the Southwest are getting into shape. Ft. Scott, Kan., starts off first with dates of the week of July 23 to 28. There begins the first circuit meeting at Nevada, Mo., 30th of July to August 4th. Carthage, Mo., Market Fair, August 6th to 11th, an independent meeting, while Holden, the second meeting in the circuit, will use the same week. Rich Hill, Harrisonville and Springfield will close the circuit. W. A. Dennis is circuit secretary. I have no doubt that the stakes of the circuit will be announced in the RURAL WORLD as soon as they are in the hands of the secretary, who will have charge of the advertising.

The track at Carthage has been turned over to Mr. Frank Haven to put in shape. He will begin by putting a twelve-inch base board to save all loss of soil for the turns, and then a disk harrow and their 8th Grifith track machine will do the rest. Haven is having 12 horses worked on the track and is interested in having a good track. It was the only drawback to a great meeting last year, and horsemen who want to start at Carthage can count on finding a good track well worked. If the management will make arrangements for sprinkling the track will be all that can be asked for.

In last week's issue was the picture of Grattan. At Rich Hill Mr. O. Spencer has a great advertisement for Grattan. Three black colts by him out of Molly Hicks, by Prompter, son of Blue Bull. They were all trotters, but Spencer decided to develop the younger one at the pace. They will be permitted to do steady duty enough to sample their colts, and then be put in shape for racing. Mr. Spencer hopes to give them all creditable marks in 1900. He has a fast and handsome team of geldings in Rex and King Redman. Earl Downing is so far recovered from his injury in a Texas bicycle mash-

up that he may be given a fast mark this season. The brood mares and the very few young things indicate that this branch of the business has not been kept up during the depression.

Mr. Stephenson has returned to Nevada from Chillicothe, Mo., and his Bourbon Wilkes stallion, J. W. Redmon, is back among his friends. Mr. Stephenson says that the north part of the state has been so thoroughly scourged for good shipping horses it is a relief to get down here and see so many good ones. You can't eat your cake and have it, too. We have ours yet. Ed Crabb of Rich Hill has three yearling colts by Mr. Spencer's oldest Grattan colt. The best one is out of a mare by Redmon. Mr. Crabb has two mares in foal to Nutwood. One of them is a standard filly by Redwood Redmon, 21874. The foal should be valuable. Rolla Crabb is at home but will soon be out with the boys making speed. He drove Nutwood, 21734, to his record and is quite a teamster and a good conditioner. There are not as many good mares, nor as much interest at Rich Hill as there was ten years ago. The list of Missouri horses that have appeared in the trotting columns of the RURAL WORLD in the last few weeks is one that any state may be proud of.

Nutwood, whose picture many will compare with that of Grattan, was sired by one of the very best bred sons of Nutwood, and is out of one of the best, if not the very best brood mare carrying McGreggor blood. He was a race horse and won his honors in the thick of the fight. He was a born trotter, and will make a great site. Walnut Boy has a race record of 2:12. His dam is a wonderful producer of extreme speed, and his list of racing race horses will challenge the admiration of all believers in Wilkes blood anywhere in the country and if we may believe him, the stories he has heard from Windsor and Pilot Grove, 1900 will see a great addition to his list.

Dr. Robinson's Meadow Farm stallions are new bidders for patronage. Medley is a tried sire. One of his colts in use at the asylum is a coach or surry horse, a family horse or as good a farm horse as ever stood on iron. Sam Menter and Mr. Eidenour, who have handled most of his colts, think there are no better sellers. Mr. Menter will give the monopolists of New Jersey a chance to rob him of a load of them as soon as the spring opens in the land of trusts. Medley was sired by Princeps, the great son of Woodford Mambrino and Primrose, his dam by George Wilkes, and second dam by Sentinel. This is line breeding to Hambletonian blood of Mambrino Chief. Dacosta is by Almont Wilkes, son of Almont.

Dacosta is an even breeder whose colts match up well and have style enough to attract buyers of fancy drivers. Both horses have breeding enough to sire race horses from the right kind of mares, and no horse can uniformly sire them from anything else. Whirlwind Mc is another Wilkes horse we may expect to hear from in the course of time. The climatic change may and probably will work against him in 1900, but his owner seems to be anything but a quitter, and will get his second wind even though the wind may be in his face. Elk Hill is a horse that will sire fast, and should command a patronage from the best mares in the West. We have several sons in this fellow that have never been given records, and yet that must add greatly to the reputation of the state as a breeding section. Among them is Trust, by Egolot, one of the great Electioneer trio of brothers headed by Sphinx; Egolot and Electric being the other two. The dam of Trust is by Stranger, whose dam was Goldsmith Maid and Messenger's sire, out of Lady Thorne, by the records the fastest daughter of Mambrino Chief. Trust has size, perfect color, superb breeding and his dam has a standard record, is a double producer and her dam is the dam of four, her own record included, and was sired by the fastest entire son of Hambletonian as shown by the records. Only the best mares of a new owner leave this horse from being boomed as he should be, but he is afraid that the horse will fall as a performer when tried, and has not confidence in himself to make the trial. Such breeding can wait, but should not be permitted to do it.

At Ft. Scott the Yost boys have a yearling trotter by Belmont son of Delmar, dam by Lady Harold, that is a trotter and is exercised behind their delivery wagon and is likely to prove quite a trotter. Jim Elise, everyone knows him who goes to Ft. Scott, has two green pacers, one a brown mare by Red Boy, son of Dominion, by Red Wilkes, out of the dam of Barney, 240, and Gold Note, 234, a t. b. by Jameson, 2374, and Granger. I drove her dam a mile in 2:30 one day out of transfer wagon to high wheels, on a half-mile track when 20 years of age.

The other mare is a sister to a 2:35 performer. Keep your eye on Elise and his green ones. Nobody will call him green.

MOUNTAIN DEW.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I read Frank Knowles' appeal to the horsemen of America to force the usurpers of racing in this country to make common sense at least a part of our track government. I was among the first to write Mr. Knowles and advise him to the protest against dull, pig-headed persistence in maintaining a rule of racing that never had in the harness game any cause for its being.

The RURAL WORLD's fine words for Judge Halsey are merited. While the Judge is, at times, apparently circumscribed by Kentucky state lines, with a branch running to New York and a predilection clearly reasonable for certain "stud horses," yet in the main he is good. If he will come West and travel round among us, learn we are just as great outside as inside Kentucky, he will be a top-notch.

I have been plying my regular trade at the adjoining mountain county seats (now don't put down as worse than the rest because a lawyer) and have not had opportunity to keep up my Hicks from our mountain paradise, but am at home now and hope to stay there with probably one trip to North Iowa this spring until September terms begin.

My thirteenth mare has a strange one—attack of disease. An offensive discharge, with some fever, from about the coronet on from an abscess. The affection is about front and sides of hoof, with sympathetic inflammation at heels. Hoofs perfect, stall dry and clean, daily outdoor exercise, and good appetite. Would a corn diet have this effect? Never saw nor heard of anything like it. It is

yielding to oats and bran diet with carbolic acid saline application well rubbed in. Let me hear from you, horsemen. Plenty of pure spring water to drink. Hair shedding nicely.

I wish all the RURAL WORLD readers and all their friends who would like to attend, take stock in, be interested in, a district fair at Richland, to be held on the track at Bloom Park, drop me a card or letter stating their wishes. The district can embrace Pulaski, Laclede, Camden, Miller, Maries, Phillips and Texas counties. All write at once and soon. Nothing would so add to the value of every acre of land, every head of live stock, from a pigeon to a horse, every bushel of grain, every piece of land and parcel of our products like a good, big district fair. We all would get new ideas, improved methods of carrying on our business, and it would be a great reunion of the old settlers, a glad introduction to new settlers, and a gay frolic of the young folks. There is plenty of camping ground, shade, springs and fuel, and it will welcome you all from far and near to the first real mountain fair.

As Mr. Clement kindly inquires I will state what I have in the mare line to breed to my stallion. And I find there are some good mares scattered through these mountains that will seek the embrace of my stallion. H. W. Rauch, formerly of Pierce City, Mo., has a very little sorrel mare that has a standard record made at that place. Mr. Clement may enlighten us by her breeding. Mr. James League of Crocker has some well-bred ones, as has Mr. E. B. Ray of Bailey and our worthy postmaster at Franks and others I cannot recall.

I have a big black mare by Black Oak, a son of Mambrino Abdallah (Mambrino Patchen's son), dam by Angel, son of Lexington, first dam by Ohio Belleford. Grand mare.

Big, dark bay mare by Abdallah Thorpe 2788, by Mambrino Patchen 54, out of the great Lady Ayers, first dam by Britton, son of Kentucky Clay 194, second dam by Red Eye, thoroughbred. Grand mare.

Have black yearling filly by MacMichael 1194, that can't be beaten as a show animal.

Red bay mare, large, star, three white feet, with black spots on coronets, toppy as a picture, by Albert Sprague 2943. I will digress to say Albert Sprague was by George Sprague, dam Balsaora 1024, by Abdallah 15, second dam by Country Gentleman, by Hambletonian 10, third dam by Sam Broadus, also called Patterson's Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief, fourth dam by Old Bald Hornet, the pacer. This grand young stallion I got at three years. Was in training at five and going fast. Weighed 1,300; bay, star, spotted coronets, and perfect in all respects, when lightning struck my barn one morning and killed him and others. The only foal by him trained was Lady Belle Sprague, 2339. He left only about 25 foals. Mr. May Miller, of near Kingsfisher, Ok., has some of his daughters.

The dam of the last named mare was my favorite road mare, Virginia B., by Kentucky Prince, Jr., 2129, second dam running bred.

Another mare, bay, star, one white foot, speedy as the best, same by same sire, coarse mare, born pacer, now trotts, dam by son of Corvett 753, second and third dams local, well-bred horses. Belle Lee, sorrel, slight but perfect in conformation, two year record at trot in walkover, 2:46, by General Lee, 2:26 1/2, by Paces 68; dam a grand mare, standard by breeding, but the rascally owner won't inform me. Belle broke her pattern, left front, spring she was three. Is crippled. Has four foals, and each can take standard records. Last by MacMichael, Minnie Wardship, by Wardship, 2:23 1/2, by Warlock, dam by Geo. Wilkes, Minnie's dam by Kingman, thoroughbred. Fine, speedy mare, but small. Solid bay. Trotter.

Florine, trotting record 2:30, trial half on half mile ring in 1:06, last (furlong) 3/4 by Altitude, 2:28, by Almont. First dam by Cummings, Copperbottom, second dam by Mambrino Pilot 29, third dam by Bertrand, thoroughbred. Solid dark bay, good size, very nervous, kind, and the most beautiful mare I ever saw, and the speediest. Never was handled by a competent man in the world. She is suckling her first foal, a filly, bay, star, by MacMichael, that this very evening whirled at an engine blowing off steam and cleared a five foot fence, and is a trotting wonder and a "shore" pet.

Sadie R. is a lathy, big filly by Tartar, dam by Alburn, by Almont, second dam by Blackhawk 5, third dam by Blackhawk 5. She is very speedy and will make a 1:20 mare. Trotter, bay, star, snip, three white feet. Little coarse.

Carretta, by Wilkeswood, 2:19 1/2, by Onward, dam by Alburn, by star-faced, white-footed filly, that is a great trotter. Would like to eat a stranger. Like her papa.

Beside these I have three colts by MacMichael and two mares and three fillies by him, and a filly out of his oldest daughter, by Blinbad, son of Col. Blinbad 2299, and Stella K., 2:29, pacer.

I think all my mares will sell well with my stallion, and I think a horseman may say so from the progeny. But my horses all look rough, and some are beastly poor. My neighbors from the north say they have to get acclimated, just as the ones they brought here.

Richland, Mo., March 19, 1900.

MAMBRINO, JR.'S LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: A ripple of agitation about the "weight" rule is on in the columns of the turf press. I had my say about it in a few lines recently written. I only recur to it here to call the attention of the governing (7) bodies to the consensus of opinion upon the subject, which, so far as expressed, seems to be unanimously in favor of the abolition of the senseless and useless rule of past ages. If the aforementioned bodies could be brought down out of the clouds and induced to consider matters of pure weight, instead of how best to "call the turn," or

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The Caustic Balsam is a truly specific and reliable remedy for all ailments of the horse, whether of the head, neck, chest, or limbs. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used in the treatment of all kinds of wounds, ulcers, and other skin diseases. It is also used in the treatment of all kinds of internal diseases, such as colic, indigestion, and other ailments of the digestive system. It is a truly valuable remedy, and is used by all horse owners who wish to keep their horses in good health.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The Old Reliable Remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curb and all other ailments of the horse. The use of a single bottle will cure the most stubborn cases. It is a truly valuable remedy, and is used by all horse owners who wish to keep their horses in good health.

"Copper the act" in their own interest, it would be a feat worthy of commendation, but this deponent has long given up hope of any improvement unless the American people take the bit between their teeth, and "bolt" the whole "chebang." Possibly, if the support were withdrawn wholly from the present organizations and a new body formed, comprising representative men in all departments of the trotting and racing horse business, there would be a great improvement in the morals of the business as at present conducted. There is certainly ample room for improvement.

The friendly discussion of the merits of the various "families" is in its effect upon the thinking faculties of vast benefit. The agitation of the matter this past winter I have set more men to investigating and digging up statistics, and making comparisons than ever before. The old aphorisms are all "redoubled." Many men of many minds. Money a mickle mak's a muckle. In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom and old sayings of that ilk are pertinent. In it all, one will note that the most obscure representative of the least prominent family will have his back or his heels to the wall, and go on. It will surely insure the good of the cause. It will certainly cause two to think where only one thought before, and by mere population of numbers will undoubtedly give an added impetus to the horse business in all its ramifications.

There is one feature in the discussion that to my mind has never been sufficiently individualized. The usual method has been to identify each particular animal in the male line, as the head of a "family." I mean, of course, the horse, which, if no other member of the family had existed, would make himself a distinguished leader in the horse world. Not to be invidious, but simply to illustrate my position, I will mention Electioneer, for the Hambletonian family; Woodford Mambrino Chief family; Ethan Allen and Blue Bull for their respective families. As the vogue now, we have the Electioneer, George Wilkes, Nutwood, Belmont, Woodford Mambrino, Pincus, Princeps, Sultan, Blue Bull and a thousand other families. What is the result? Babylonian confusion worse confounded, for right here I left room for a very strong kick, from the fact that, inadvertently omitted from the list of founders of a "family" the name of the admitted great Mambrino Patchen.

Now that I have rectified that omission, nine hundred and ninety-nine advocates of other leading sires will be clamoring for recognition. My contention all along has been that we have only had from the start but one "family," the Messengers. For convenience sake and to save confusion they were subdivided into Hambletonian, Mambrino Chief, Henry Clay and Morgan. There, in my judgment, the divisions should have ceased. Of course, when, later on the phenomenal Blue Bull came clattering out of the "woods," it was only right and proper to make a new classification and count him one. I am free to admit, "environment" considered, Blue Bull was the greatest sire the world has ever seen. That I would it, and I look to be pilloried for it, from the fact that not one in a thousand will stop for a single moment to consider the "environment." If they did, they would, to a man, jump right into the same boat with me.

In mentioning the family of a horse in controversy, you seldom hear him spoken of as a Hambletonian or Mambrino, but it is almost invariably as a Wilkes, Prodigal, Pilot, Morgan, Allerton, Baron Dillon or what not, owing to what particular horse was the putative sire. Well! I don't know but life is altogether too short to start out on a Don Quixote tilt against such a multiplicity of imaginary windmills. Take some of the long-winded, long-legged, long-necked, long-tailed blood in the trotter and as healthy specimens of knock-kneed intellectuality and mental strabismus they do take the pretzel. I am not posing in an immaculate critic. Am fully alive to the ridiculousness of many of my mental gyrations and can laugh as heartily at them as the other fellow. It all goes as a lifetime and the long winged, sanctimonious, pessimistic, I-am-better-than-thou chap has no abiding place in my remarks and I am for all the fun and frolic that can be extracted from the passengers en voyage, on the sea of life, with all due regard to the proprieties. When the spotlight comes, the gentle Annie, you'll see she is going down the pike like a shot, behind the slickest sleds, whether in this track of brush, making things sizzle and everybody rushing to the windows and rubber-necking to see the "Comet" go whizzing by.

Will take another slant across the country to Kahoka to-morrow, wind and weather permitting, in quest of something to interest readers of the RURAL WORLD. They've got some good horses about Kahoka and I'll hit you about them if I can catch on to their owners long enough to get a few items from them.

Peakeville, Mo.

MR. CURL COMES BACK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In regard to my article on the kind of horses for farmers to raise I had no intention to advertise that led me to write my views and experience with draft stock. My brother, signing his name Oskark, same off of his perch like one of those little duncunghs he speaks of from their nest, while writing, and advises his mountain brothers not to try to raise draft stock regardless of my advice. My Oskark friend has an eye

W. R. Brasfield & Co.'s GRAND COMBINATION SALE!

Having seen the great interest with which we have been so long identified more westward, and with a desire to keep up and in touch with the progress of events, we have determined to move with it, and will hold our first Western GRAND COMBINATION SALE OF HORSES AT

KANSAS CITY, MAY 10, 11, 12, 1900,

At the Stock Yards Horse Pavilion, and respectfully solicit consignments of High Class Trotters, Roadsters, Saddlers, Pairs and General Purpose Horses.

With an experience covering nearly 30 years in conducting combination sales at Lexington, Ky., we feel justified and encouraged in soliciting a liberal share of your patronage, and our new field of operation. Confidently referring, as we do, to our past record as liberal advertisers and possessing a general knowledge and skill in conducting these sales.

A commission of 5 per cent will be charged on all animals bringing \$100 or over, and a charge of \$5.00 on all animals consigned and catalogued bringing less than \$100. Entries close April 10. For entry blanks and other information address

W. R. BRASFIELD & CO.,

210 Sheldy Building, Kansas City, Mo., O. P. Undergird, Topeka, Kan., auctioneers.

Whirlwind Mc. 2:17-4.

(Successor to Baron Dillon 2:12.)

By GLENCOE WILKES, son of Alcantara and Betsey and 1 (dam of Moquette 2:10, etc.); dam KATIE MORGAN (dam of Alcoe 2:16 1/2, and Whirlwind Mc. 2:17 1/2), by Robert Allen; second dam Jenny, by Royal Oak; third dam Kate, by Sherman Morgan.

He will make the Season of 1900 at

BILLUPS STOCK FARM, MILTON, IOWA.

At \$25 with Return Privilege.

Walnut Boy 2:11, 8088,

Sire of Walnut Boy 2:13 1/2, Gyp Walnut 2:16 1/2, Dan T. 2:16 1/2, Robbie C. 2:14 1/2, Joseph R. (3) 2:22. Sired by Ferguson 5015, son of George Wilkes; dam May Hudson, dam of Billy Andrews 2:06 1/2, Walnut Boy 2:11 1/2, Victorene, sister to Walnut Boy 2:30. A game race horse and tried sire. Young stock for sale. Address

JOHN G. CALLISON,

Prairie View Stock Farm, Windsor, Mo.

ELK HILL 28234

SEASON OF 1900.

Sired by Lord Russell (brother to Maud S. 2:08 1/2), dam by Nutwood 2:18 1/2. Maud S. was the greatest trotter yet bred, as Nutwood is the greatest sire of speed living or dead. Terms \$25 cash or approved note.

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The 2 Great Fairs of Central Mo.

8 One Thousand Dollar Stakes; 8 Three Hundred Dollar Purposes; AND MANY OTHER RACES.

MOBERLY, MO., JULY 24th—28th. COLUMBIA, MO., JULY 31st—AUGUST 3d.

Less than two hours run between points, Washburn Railroad.

(Three hours run M. & K. T. R. R. into Southwest Missouri (Miss. Tibbon Circuit).)

Only 2 per cent or \$20 to compete in \$1,000.00 race, no more.

\$1,000.00 Stakes at each point for 3:45 and 3:25 Trot, 2:35 and 2:22 Pace.

\$300.00 Purposes for 3:35 and 3:20 Trot, 2:40 and 2:14 Pace.

Entries in stakes close April 18th and in purses July 20th.

Secretaries: J. R. LOWELL, Moberly, Mo.

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MADLEY 7575, Sired by Princeps, by the records the most successful son of Woodford Mambrino Chief, 2:10 1/2, dam by Belle Lee, 2:26 1/2, brother to Voltaire, uniting the blood of Woodford Mambrino with the blood of the best of Hambletonian blood. Sired by Almont Wilkes 218, son of Almont, dam Naphtali by C. M. Clay 22. Dacosta 15123, 2d dam Lady Belmont by Belmont 41; 3d dam Lucy by Erickson 190; 4th dam by Vermont Black Hawk 3. Stock of all kinds for sale. For terms and prices, address

J. W. DUNN, Manager J. F. ROBINSON'S MEADOW FARM, Windsor, Mo.

GOOD NEWS TO HORSE OWNERS!

A SURE CURE FOR HEAVES AND DISTEMPERS. These celebrated powders are made from a recipe of a noted Prussian Veterinarian and have been thoroughly tested for the past 15 years in this country. Composed of pure vegetable remedies, are a safe and sure CURE for HEAVES and all ailments from which horses suffer, such as Coughs, Colic, DISTEMPERS, Pink Eye, Epistaxis, and Loss of Appetite. As a blood purifier they have no equal. For sale by Wm. W. Woodcock and Retail Druggists. Price 50 cents per package. By mail, 60 cents. From PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. Name this paper.

FOR SALE!

PROF. NELSON 30991, and ESSA DODSON BY EROS 5372.

Two of the greatest prospects in Missouri, were started a number of times last year and never before the money. No marks. Also six of the best brood mares ever brought to this farm, all in fine shape. Mares in foal. Catalogues ready in a few days, giving full particulars. Address

H. C. TAYLOR,

Koping, Saline Co., Mo.

FOR SALE

The Combined Harness and Saddle Stallion KING CHESTER 294, Sired by Chester Dare, one of the greatest of show horses in saddle and harness, by Black Squirrel, by Black Eagle by King William, by Washington Denmark, etc., etc. First dam Black Bess by Harrison Blue, second dam Young's Iremont by Brinker's Denmark; third dam Lady Drennon by Old Haven, thoroughbred.

KING CHESTER is ten years old, 16 1/2, a former article he will find that I counted in the saddle and driver, but I can find ninety men who have made a success raising draft stock to ten on the other hand. I admire the snap on Ozark, but wonder at a man from old Iowa ever locating in the Ozarks and still advocating fine horses. If he had been talking jacks and Jennets, I would have thought less about it. Go on with the good work of more men like you would use your influence to place the Hereford, the Short-horn, the Black and the Red Polled and other fine cattle where the little old brindle and yellow cows are now seen, also the Chester, the Poland, the Duroc, Berkshire and other good hogs to supersede the razor-backs that would be better for all concerned. Let us profit by the experience of each other. Criticism is all right, but let us be honest in treating all subjects, backed by personal knowledge or experience. I also believe in signing one's name. JOHN H. CURL.

David Co., Io.

Jelloway, Knox Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1899. DR. H. R. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs—Please find enclosed a two-cent stamp for which please send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good effect and know its value. It is a permanent cure for Spavin, Ringbone and Lumps of all kinds on horses, this I know by experience. You can use this testimony if you want to. Yours truly, J. R. WALTON.

EVERYBODY ADVISED TO USE CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Laverge, Tenn., June 30, 1899.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O. I wrote you on March 21 in regard to my mule's shoulder. I have used about one-fifth of a bottle of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and have cured the shoulder which I thought ruined. It cured it with four applications. I would not take \$5.00 for the rest of the bottle of Balsam. I advise anybody to use Balsam in a case of this kind instead of losing the horse.



KEY ORANGE, 2245 Bred 2:17-4.

1st, 2nd and 3rd dams in great brood mare list. A Nutwood in Conformation and Color. 16-1, weighs 1300 pounds. A racing Coach horse. Fee \$20.

LAFE ANDERSON,

Nevada, Mo.

GENERAL

Auction Sale!

—AT—

Bunceton, Mo., April 11th

On the farm of the late Thos. J. Wallace, deceased, will be sold all of the live stock (except the herd of short-horn cattle) and personal property belonging to the estate, consisting in part of 50 head of 3-year-old steers, 22 head of 2-year-old calves, in head of 3-year-old mules, 15 head of 4-year-old mules, 15 head of aged mules, 12 head of high class saddle and harness horses, and some other property, and also the splendid saddle and harness stallion, King Chester, if not sold by private sale before that time. This will be one of the largest sales held in Central Missouri this season, and should be largely attended.

The auctioneers of the sale will be Col. H. L. Harriman and Col. J. W. Sparks. Do not forget that this sale will take place at the farm, near Bunceton, Cooper Co., on Wednesday, April 11th.

The splendid herd of Short-horns belonging to the estate will be sold at Kansas City, Mo., sometime about the middle of May. Due notice of the time of the sale,

